PRELIMINARY SYNOPSIS OF THE THESIS TITLED

"IMPACT OF INFLATION AND DISTRACTION ON SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS IN NORTH KARNATAKA"

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Research Guide

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INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a nation causes slight shifts in people's economic well-being. In the course of economic growth, macroeconomic variables such as wages, profits, investment, consumption, capital supply, demand for money, interest rate, inflation, and soon have shifted. In this study, the cadre of inflation and its effects on household consumption habits are being examined since they are academically difficult and vulnerable to countries like India. Indian economy is special since the economy is powered by customer demand. The pattern of demand is the main factor to forecast economic development. This trend of consumption represents shifts in households' economic position. The rise in per capita income often changes people's spending patterns. Lower households typically spend more on basic goods such as foodstuffs, and if their discretionary income rises they spend more on sustainable materials, housing, schooling and savings. In India the share of food expenditure has decreased, but in the course of growth, the share of non-food expenditure has increased. Non-food and food intake inflation results in disposable expenditure. Such investment therefore relies on the prices of these goods. Production and supply play a crucial function in consumer markets. The values are observed the structural and macroeconomic condition of our nation is steadily developing over a period of time. All in all, the links between economic development, high inflation and market demand are all-powerful. Inflation is a worldwide phenomenon, owing to disparity in demand and money supply, shifts in productivity, costs for distribution, increases in taxes and other causes. Inflation comes from an ongoing spike in the prices of products and services, resulting in a decrease in the value of capital and the buying ability of money. Inflation has a serious impact on families, when price of commodities has gone beyond their buying ability. As a consequence, they use loans to cover their expenses, which affect their family budget directly. According to Milton Friedman, (1963) inflation continues to reallocate income and resources to profiteers in the community, manufacturing and investing industries, well apart from the wage earning groups which are the household or consumption market. Inflation does not uniformly effect all (Piachaud,1978). The distributive effect of inflation is related to its root factors, which in numerous places and periods may be different. Otherwise, lower income groups will find it more challenging to cope with increasing costs because they may be less likely to respond to shifting their buying patterns.

The determinants of the economic status of a society are per capita income, level of expenditure, etc. Although per capita revenue and per capita expenditures are some of the macro-level growth measures, the distribution of household expenses is a micro-level indicator. Households are clearly defined consumer units for goods and services and their living and economic wellbeing is measured by the household consumption spending as the only major metric of household access to the basket of goods and services. The spending on household usage is the household expenditure on goods and services, that is, goods and services used for the immediate fulfilment of the specific needs and desires or the collective needs of members of the society and not for further transformation of the production. The patterns of household consumption are determined by natural resources donations, physical and climatic circumstances, economic factors such as wages, price and magnetization degree, demographic factors such as tastes and desires, family size, family age, place, buying behaviour, choice of lifestyle, etc. The unequal distribution of consumption spending in India is a reflection of certain complex social, demographic and cultural variables. Yet income is a significant element in deciding household spending. However, the prices experienced by households are important as nominal income is converted into special utility or living standard. Hence, adjustments in prices over time, given a certain income level, have a positive or negative effect on living conditions of the various households in income groups. Prices are therefore important for our understanding of households However, not all households are affected by inflationary welfare losses (Chand,2010) Inflation differs across households because of varying patterns of expenditure. Consumer price indexes are a significant indicator of changing buying power in a specific economy through monitoring the price increases of a representative household.

THEORIES OF INFLATION

Inflation hypotheses are primarily linked to conditions affecting the increase in the overall price index.

Monetary Theory of Inflation

Monetarism applies to Friedman's supporters who hold that "just money counts," and as such monetary policy is a more powerful tool to manage inflation than fiscal policy. The monetarists highlighted the importance of capital. Friedman's Current Quantity Theory notes that inflation

is a monetary problem that is stemming from a higher increase in the volume of capital than in overall production. According to monetarists, monetary production is the "dominant, but not exclusive" element in all short-term performance and price levels and long-term markets. The long-term production amount is not impacted by the cash supply (Friedman, 1956).

Demand Pull Theory

As demand rises, inflation becomes inevitable in full-employment balance. For demand-pull theorists the abundance of aggregate demand over aggregate supply is the only source of inflation. In addition, the economy hits its optimum output potential in full employment circumstances. The availability of goods and services cannot be expanded further at this stage, as the demand for products and services is increasingly growing. Inflation is taking place in the economy because of this disparity between demand and supply.

Cost Push Theory

Cost-push inflation is triggered by trade union pay rises and employer earnings. The kind of inflation was not a recent thing, back in the middle Ages. But it was revamped as the key source of inflation in the 1950s and again in the 1970s. The underlying cause of growth in costs is an increase in money incomes faster than work efficiency. The labour unions are pushing workers to pay wages significantly, thus increasing the cost of producing goods. Employers, in fact, are growing their goods' costs. Higher salaries enable employees, despite higher costs, to purchase as often as before. In the other side, the inflation growth leads to higher pay being demanded by Unions. Thus, the labour rate spiral persists and thus contributes to inflation through cost push or wage push. Cost-push inflation can be exacerbated by the rising salary shift to offset the increase in living costs. Any economic sectors could be Increased money incomes and costs of their goods may be impacted. Their goods are also used as inputs to manufacture resources in other industries. As a consequence, the rates of other sectors' output would also rise, thus raising the prices of their goods. In a few sectors of the economy, however, wage-push inflation will soon contribute to inflationary price rises throughout the whole economy. In addition, a rise in the price of manufactured raw materials will also contribute to inflation of costs (Gupta, 1997).

Market Power Theory

In an economy, when a single or a group of sellers decides on a new price which differs from the competitive price, it is called market power price. These groups hold rates at their highest benefit level without reference to customer buying ability. In this case, farmers also reap large profits in the higher income community even as middle and low income customers decrease their intake. According to this theory, even if demand does not increase, oligopolists can increase the prices to any degree. This price rise is attributed to salary increases in the oligopoly market. The rise in incomes is accompanied by the increase in commodity costs. When individuals' revenues rise, their buying power often rises, leading to inflation. In realistic cases, fiscal and monetary strategies are not also relevant since these policies cannot regulate price increases. This measure will only operate as rates escalate because of a spike in demand. In addition, these proposals cannot be Applied to the oligopolistic price growth, owing to the raising in manufacturing costs. Monetary policy will minimise the inflation rate by raising the interest rate and controlling market credit flow. However, that does not impact the price of oligopoly since the burden would be passed to products and services rates (Chirinko and Steven, 1994).

Structural Theories of Inflation

Market force is one of the causes that trigger inflation, according to the structural theory of inflation, although it is not the only factor. Structural theory proponents thought inflation stems from structural changes to the economy or from certain operational characteristics of the market system. The Mark-Up Theory and Bottle-Neck Inflation are two kinds of structural inflation theories.

Mark-up Theory

Gardner Ackley suggested a mark-up hypothesis of inflation. Inflation is according to him the combined result of demand pulls and expense drive. Price-pull inflation applies to inflation caused by overall demand, which leads to more price rises. The price rise stimulates output, but raises demand for production factors. As a consequence, both costs and rates are rising. In certain situations, incomes often increase without growing the surplus market for goods. This contributes to a reduction in production at higher rates to balance salary growth with

commodity prices. The supply lack of goods will lead to more price increases. According to Gardner, inflation is triggered by surplus demand or rise in wage prices, so monetary and fiscal policy can be used to manage inflation. These two policies are not, however, sufficient to control inflation.

Bottle-Neck Theory

Otto Eckstein developed the bottle-neck inflation hypothesis. According to him, the primary cause of inflation is the direct association between incomes and goods' costs. In other terms, inflation happens as incomes and costs of goods concurrently rise. However, he felt that wage push or market-power explanations alone could not explain inflation clearly. Eckstein says inflation is attributed to the surge in capital goods and the drop in income prices. During inflation, prices are higher in all sectors, but few industries display a very large price increase compared to the rest of the industries. These sectors are regarded as bottleneck industries that raise the costs of products and services. Moreover, the accumulation of demand for bottle-neck goods contributes to inflation (Laliwala, 1984).

Review of Literature

1. **Aheibam, M., & Singh, R. (2017).** The aim of this unique analysis was to analyze if the rate of inflation is correlated to agricultural output and inversely, and whole sale price index inflation for food products is related to agricultural production and vice versa. This research was based on secondary data from different sources and applied the two-step co-integration of Engle & Granger (1987). The analytical outcome showed that patterns in agricultural output are co-integrated and have a substantial connection with both headline and food inflation trends. Importantly, the association between both the rate of inflation and agricultural output is negative and the vulnerability of inflation to impacts on agricultural performance is higher than that of farming production to changes in the rate of inflation. The finding provides evidence that the WPI is co-integrated for food products and agricultural output and that the rise in agricultural production has a substantial adverse effect on commodity prices over the lengthy period.

2. **Ananthnag, K., Ali, M. M. K., & Kumar, V. H. M. (2014).** This paper was focused on socio - economic significance of farmers, who are in practicing the organic farming in eastern dry zone of Karnataka region. The experiment was undertaken during the year 2010-11 in the Eastern Dry Zone (EDZ) District Of Karnataka. The socio-economic status of farmers cultivating organic agriculture was measured through using a structured schedule and Trivedi (1963) approach. In this study as data showed that the majority of the informants (51.67%) were moderate landlords, More than one third of participants were educated at secondary school (38.33 percent), Almost two-thirds (65.00 percent) of participants had pukka residence, the large percentage (66.67 percent) of people with regards to the OBC community, the large proportion (95.00 percent) of peasants had small families (below five members) and the primary activity was farming. Consequently, no synthetic contamination on agricultural products because they did not use harsh chemicals. However because of the introduction of organic farming, the farmers acknowledged in the village. The complexities of scientific agriculture and the intensity of the tradition of organic farming are visualized by young and knowledgeable farmers

3. **Arora, Y. K., Kumar, S., Tiwari, U. K., Goswami, A., & Kalra, J. (2020).** This paper deals with the simple method of evaluating CPI using a linear regression statistical approach to project desirable properties. Author states any country's development is dependent on its economic policy and economic advancement is nothing but changes in the inflation, i.e. the balanced market value of an economy's goods and services over particular time. Researcher take into account such as inflation aspects generally using current market prices like WPI (Wholesale Price Index) and CPI (Consumer Price Index). As the major emphasis needs to be on commodity prices, WPI is now perceived to be traditional system of calculation. The CPI is an indicator of customer prices for a given duration, In order to determine market fluctuations regarding the cost of living, fluctuations in the CPI have been used. It is used to evaluate rural area and urban area as well. In rural CPI, the workforce and employers are enhanced because this method will forecast their daily earnings. The CPI by state wise data reflects the inflation of each state, providing a detailed perspective of the nation. The information were gathered and evaluated on the basis of previous data using a statistical method called linear regression in future estimation for rural activities.
4. **Babalola, I. A., & Salman, K. K. (2016).** This article examined the effect of inflation and state agricultural policy reforms upon on overall price volatility of Nigerian agricultural commodities by using co-integration and ECM method. The study was conducted on data from moment in time sequence obtained from 1970 to 2008. The outcome indicates that inflation seems to have a substantial beneficial effect on short -term and long-term comparative market fluctuations. Policies such as the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), the Post-Structural Adjustment Program (PSAP) and the Green Revolution (GR) have influenced market adjustments that have contributed to the productive capital distribution to commercial crops in Nigeria. Accordingly, it is proposed that long-term government agricultural policies should be pursued, and strategies that shield the agriculture industry from the short-term inflationary effects should always be facilitated.
5. **Balaji, B., Durai, S. R. S., & Ramachandran, M. (2016).** This research explores the possible correlation among inflation and confusion regarding inflation. In this observe, conventional Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) models and Stochastic Volatility (SV) models are used to determine inflation vagueness. Bai and Perron experiment is used to recognize structural breaks in inflation. The statistical findings

generated from the periodical data over the period from June 1961 to April 2011 indicated that the assessment of impact of inflation derived through the SV method is very accurate than the estimate derived from the GARCH model and that the observed relationship among inflation and inflation instability also seems to be substantially dependent on the function of independent variables employed. Four periods of inflation during the observation period are recognized by the systemic split method, as well as the cause and effect among both inflation and its volatility differs throughout numerous series. In the first two situations spanning the period from 1960 to1980, inflation and its fluctuations appear to be separate from each other and, on the contradictory, largely causality relationship is seen through the latter phase. Inflation also appears to have a significant effect on inflation volatility, while inflation vagueness has a pessimistic effect on inflation.

6. **Barro, R. J. (2013).** In this paper authors have tried very frequently to create a correlation between inflation and development of economy. The intention of these initiatives is not only to illustrate the consequence of inflation on economic enlargement, but also to test the usefulness of inflation meddle strategies, such as inflation-targeting policies. Research findings show the significance of the connectivity among both inflation and economic development and describes why, without taking into account the third dimension, i.e. the availability of capital, this integration cannot be manageable.
7. **Bellon, M. R. (2006).** This paper is going to discuss, with a special focus on crop improvement, many of the major technological problems pertaining to the difficulty of constructing and trying to carry out agricultural research which is focused, applicable and acceptable to these farmers. The several smallholder families in marginal lands haven't yet benefitted immensely even after great achievements in crop research for the developing countries, there was always greater concerns that these peasants can and should support by crop research. This study addresses the factors behind the lack of study effects, and some of the main obstacles and approaches provided to create this possible. These obstacles involve cultivating in vulnerable ecosystems, introducing resilience and adaptive capacity as important aspects of crop research, acknowledging the need for various advantages and multiple strains, and identifying marginalized and under-used crops that are important to the community. The tools are comprised of a combination of crop environmental classification systems with poverty mapping to target and prioritize research at the global and national

levels, the use of participatory research approaches, particularly in plant breeding, as well as non-market valuation methodologies to make research products relevant and appropriate to the poor at the local level.

8. **Belongia, M. T. (1985).** As per traditional economic theory, an unexpected rise in the pace of general rising prices favours whose income from money is adjustable at the cost from those whose income from money is constant. Farmer's revenue is versatile. Theory suggests however those peasants must gain from an unexpected rise in the inflation rate. In this article, researcher consider multiple price level indicators throughout various points of time to evaluate the economic theory's assumption that peasants gains from an increase in the level of overall rising prices and, alternatively, become affected by a rate of inflation announcement. Farmers' actual income is proportional to the amount of the physical commodities they harvest multiplied by the price of revenue they obtain, all of which is then divided by the general price index. We believe that if farmers' prices increase compared to other prices for their physical production, the economic well-being of farmers is improved.
9. **Bhat, J. A., & Sharma, N. K. (2020).** Among several forces that shape inflationary developments in the country, like price policy, economic shocks, demand shocks, market fluctuations, and changing demographics, it has often been noticed that inflation is relevant to government fiscal policy decisions. The report also explores the effect of other predictive factors, such as the growth rate of production, the rate of interest, market transparency and volatility of oil prices. Ultimately, non-linear cumulative dynamic multipliers are used to map the direction between the short-run imbalance position and the system's corresponding long-run equilibrium. Firstly, the analysis explores the Inflation deficit nexus in a complex, asymmetric context with respect to the dynamic essence of the interaction between these two variables. Production development should be promoted to offer two-fold economic gains– the contraction of the Inflation and fiscal deficits on the one hand.
10. **Bruno, M., & Easterly, W. (1998).** This paper reports Pre, during and after covert, high inflation crises shed some light on these empiric paradoxes**.** Earliest papers in the significant growth studies reveal a negative linkage between growth and inflation, a result typically meant to illustrate level of achievement. Indeed, a latest spate of reports has revealed an adverse empiric connection among growth of economy and inflation (Fischer, 1993; De Gregorio, 1993; Barro, 1995). But the connection between inflation and growth occurs

simply with high incidence data and serious inflation findings; the long term averages of growth and inflation do not have cross-sectional similarities. The detrimental correlation between inflation and development is clearly defined as we look at the transient link between growth and covert high inflation crises.

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Statement of the Problem and Research Gap

Though there is enough literature available on the problem of inflation in India and its causes and consequences and even in Karnataka state also. Without knowing the markets variables and changes in the inflation of rate of agri products special to the commercial crops the farmers are in problem to predict the market conditions. So no research work has attempted on impact of inflation on farmers in Karnataka. To fulfil this research gap research take this topic as a research topic

Objectives of the study

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka

2. To analyses the commercial crop pattern of the small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka

3. To examine the impact of inflation on small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka

4. To study the commercial crop price index and inflation

5. To suggest suitable measures for sustainable development of small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka

Hypothesis of the study

1. There is a positive co-relationship between inflation and income of the farmers.
2. There is a co-relation between commercial crops of the farmers and income of the farmers.
3. The commercial crop growing farmers are rich (earning more money)
4. The deflation is a negative impact of the farmers.

Research methodology

This study will be empirical base study in north Karnataka. It consists of 13 district farmers and this is a multi stage cluster technique under this, 300 small and marginal farmers taken for the study.

To select the farmers or respondents for this process the researcher consider some parameters those are:

1. Famers with minimum 10 acres of dry land OR 5 acres of wetland.
2. Minimum educational background/primary level at least 5^{th} standard of primary schooling.
3. Farmers are growing commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane, red gram, groundnut, red chilly etc.
4. Farmers should be II and III generation.
5. Farmers should understand the agriculture price mechanism.

The questionnaires as preferred and administered personally to the farmers and explain the question in the native language and get the primary data coupled with secondary data from the books, journals, online and bulletins etc.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher chooses this topic titled “Impact of Inflation and Distraction on Small and Marginal Farmers of North Karnataka” this topic includes impact of inflation, small and marginal famers and north Karnataka. Inflation is very challenging and ever trending topic, issue in economy while going through the previous literature many studies are done on the inflation impact in many sectors like manufacturing industry, service industry and agriculture sector. So as part of inflation and agriculture, researcher wants to find out the relationship between inflation and farmers, the 3rd part of this study includes the Karnataka state 60% to 70% of population is based on agriculture activity. And agriculture sector of Karnataka development by enhancing the net real income of the farmers, long run growth rate 4.5% per annum with the participation of northern rain fed regions and sustaining the growth, achieving sustainable-integrated development, getting dry land/rain fed agriculture in the main stream increasing efficiency irrigation, currently about 60% of total work force in state is engaged in the agriculture sector. So considering all these especially in north Karnataka which including 13 district near by 60% to 70% are included in agriculture activity the researcher is going to analyse and examine the impact of inflation on selected 300 farmers, to select the farmers some parameters are used so to make an empirical study on these respondents to predict the result this study conducting. Along with this some limitations also founded or considered those are as follows.

1. This study will be focus on only north Karnataka only.
2. This study only selected commercial crops
3. The findings and suggestions are not generalised.

Chapter scheme

The chapter scheme (Research Structure) is a basically a frame work or an outline of the research in this content the research is going to explain the step or layers of the study the present study may include 6 chapters. The following are the research chapters.

CHAPETR 1: In the chapter the researcher is going to introduce the background of the research area and provide reasons for the selection of the research area like inflation, effects of inflation, measurement tools, controlling techniques and theories of inflation its impact on different sector considering Karnataka state mainly to the farmers of north Karnataka with the help of reviewing the previous existing literature and this chapter also contains the research aims and objectives of the study.

CHAPETR 2: This chapter consist of literature survey of inflation, deflation and other theories views of already work done by others and Karnataka economy, agriculture contribution to economy of the Karnataka, economic policies related to agriculture of Karnataka and this study will be mainly focus on the farmers of the north Karnataka and their economical status, impact of inflation on their agricultural income, relationship between inflation and farmers income so all basic and leverage terms of this studies are interpreted and discussed.

CHAPTER 3: This chapter includes the research design and methodology; this study will be empirical base study in north Karnataka. It consists of 13 districts farmers and this is a multi stage cluster technique under this 300 farmers taken for the study. To select the farmers or respondents for this process the researcher consider some parameters those are farmers with minimum 10 acres of dry land OR 5 acres of wetland, minimum educational background/primary level at least 5^{th} standard of primary schooling, farmers are growing

commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane, red gram, groundnut, red chill, farmers should be 2nd and 3rd generation, farmers should understand the agriculture price mechanism, the questionnaires as preferred and administered personally to the farmers and explain the question in the native language and get the primary data coupled with secondary data from the books, journals online and bulletins etc.

CHAPETR 4: In this chapter the collected primary and secondary are to be analysed and the following determined hypothesis are to be examined those are, there is positive co-relationship between inflation and income of the farmers, there is co-relation between commercial crops of the farmers and income of the farmers, the commercial crop growing farmers are rich farmers (earning more money) and the deflation is a negative impact of the farmers.

CHAPTER 5: In this chapter it constitutes the discussions and analyses and to examine the achievement of the pre defined objectives (To study the socio-economic profile of the small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka, To analyses the commercial crop pattern of the small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka, To examine the impact of inflation on small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka, To study the commercial crop price index and inflation, To suggest suitable measures for sustainable development of small and marginal farmers in North Karnataka) are to be done

CHAPETR 6: The researcher will be concludes the work and summarises the level of achievement of research aims and objectives, by studying literature and present analysis gives a conclusion to impact of inflation on farmers on north Karnataka, along with this some limitation of the study will be occurs (limitations, findings & solutions are to be drawn this chapter)